

A REVIEW OF LEGISLATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

EX-JUDGE DILLON'S SUMMARY OF THE NEW LAWS OF THE PAST YEAR—JOHN W. CARY TALKS ABOUT PERSONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Saratoga, Aug. 24.—The American Bar Association began its fifteenth annual session here today. At the morning session the president's address was made by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, of New-York. The general character of his address each year is determined by the president of the association which requires the president to communicate the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year. The address dealt with the legislation of Congress at its last session, and with the legislation of sixteen States and Territories out of the forty-eight which had held sessions since the last meeting of the association.

Sir Henry Maine's observation that "the capital fact in the mechanism of modern States is the energy of Legislatures," was strikingly illustrated by the data and facts presented in the address, as, for example, there were introduced over 13,000 bills and joint resolutions, and more than 2,100 reports were made by House committees, and nearly 1,100 by Senate committees. All this legislative activity, however, resulted only in the passage of about 475 bills, local, private and general.

After referring to the more important acts passed by Congress, the address dealt with the general view of current legislation in the sixteen States and Territories mentioned. Proposals for constitutional amendments in Georgia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Maryland were referred to. The statute legislation of the preceding year was classified or grouped under the following heads: Elections and the elective franchise, under which it was stated that thirty-six States have passed legislation for the purpose of modifying or improving the franchise; the right of suffrage is still showing increased liberality and improvement. Under the head of public health and safety various statutes were referred to and particularly those relating to the health and safety of operatives and laborers. Under the head of moral reform was made to various statutes on this subject, including the famous contest in Louisiana in which she suppressed the well-known Louisiana Lottery Company. Under the head of labor reference was made to the fact that New-York, New-Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts regulate the hours of labor, and define the number of hours constituting a day's work. The fact that the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law forbidding the employment of non-residents, other than regular employees, to assist with arms in the defense of property, was referred to, the president observing that, while he approved such legislation, he felt constrained to say that the Commonwealth having thus disabled the person whose property is in danger from self-protection, the duty of the State to afford the necessary protection by the lawful authorities ought to be earnestly and promptly discharged.

Under the head of minors, various acts to protect children were referred to, such as those of Rhode Island and Colorado giving the infant right of other states prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children, and the act of New-York requiring all children engaged in public exhibitions to be licensed. Under the head of married women, the late enactment of Rhode Island and South Carolina emancipating married women from the common-law disabilities of coverture were mentioned. Under the head of trade and commerce, reference was made to the fact that Louisiana has prohibited all trusts, or combinations, to control the values of merchandise and commodities, but seems to except all such combinations when made by farmers and laborers. Under the head of administration of justice a notable change in the law, by which a party to a civil action is allowed to put the opposite party on the witness stand, with the privilege of subjecting him to a thorough and sifting examination, and to further privilege of impeachment, just as though the witness had testified in his own behalf and was being cross-examined.

Under the head of municipal corporations, various changes in the law of New-York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Colorado, Wisconsin and New-Jersey were noted, but none of them made any important change in the law. Under the head of corporations and railroads, it was shown that seventeen States had now adopted railway-commission acts, containing the usual provisions as to long and short hauls, rebates, drawbacks, undue preference, interchange of traffic, etc. Such legislation, where it is carefully thought out, guided by experience, and kept within constitutional limits, was regarded by the speaker as wise and generally necessary for the best interests of the corporations as well as of the people.

Under the head of inheritance, the changes in the law of the Inheritance Tax of New-York, and the novel act of the Legislature of Michigan, which attempts to divide the taxes on mortgage property by levying a proportionate part upon the owner of the land and the balance upon the mortgagee, were referred to.

After finishing the catalogue of enactments and comments, the last portion of the address consisted of comments and reflections on the general trend and tendency of legislation, in which the speaker pointed out the sources of law and its character, and the influence of the courts. In view of which the speaker differentiated it from legislation. He adverted to the influence of the courts, and the influence of the courts on the constitution, showed wherein they differed from the constitutions of all other countries in the distinguishing fact that the American system makes the courts the guardians of the constitution, and provides the only adequate safeguard which has been invented or devised against unconstitutional legislation, and that this constituted the great and permanent glory of the founders of the legal institutions of the United States.

The fundamental guarantees of the Constitution are life, liberty and property. The Constitution, however, is not a mere parchment, and its guarantees are not to be respected and observed only by the courts. It is the duty of the courts to see that the guarantees are not violated, and that the rights of the citizen are not infringed. The speaker pointed out that the Constitution is not a mere parchment, and its guarantees are not to be respected and observed only by the courts. It is the duty of the courts to see that the guarantees are not violated, and that the rights of the citizen are not infringed.

The speaker then turned to the question of the right of property, and pointed out that the Constitution guarantees the right of property to the citizen, and that it is the duty of the courts to see that this right is not infringed. He pointed out that the Constitution is not a mere parchment, and its guarantees are not to be respected and observed only by the courts. It is the duty of the courts to see that the guarantees are not violated, and that the rights of the citizen are not infringed.

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TENNIS CHAMPIONS AT PLAY.

PROGRESS OF THE ALL-CONGRESS TOURNAMENT AT NEWPORT.

CAMPBELL AND HUNTINGTON WIN FROM THE BROTHERS AND WRENN FROM KNAPP IN THE TENNIS GAMES.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 24 (Special).—It was the opinion of the many who watched the victory of Oliver S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr., today over Valentine G. Hall and Edward L. Hall, of New-York, in the match for the double championship of America, that the first-named champion was playing better than he ever had before in his tennis career. Campbell and Huntington successfully defended their titles and trophies against the challengers in a match which left no doubt as to their present superiority. The team play of the winners was excellent, and in general the match was a good one, though at times they made a few inexcusable errors, whether from nervousness or overconfidence it would be hard to say. Campbell's quick wrist stroke and swift court drives were very effective, while Huntington's cool, steady play in his half of the court was unexpectedly good. The play of the challengers was not up to the form they have at times shown, V. G. Hall especially being a weak spot in the pair. The Hall's scheme of lobbing over the heads of their opponents, so as to drive them from their favorite position at the net, failed, for the reason that most of the points were won outside the baseline. A brief criticism of the match would be that Campbell and Huntington won because they knew what they wanted to do and had the skill to do it, while the Halls also knew what they considered their best chance, but failed in its execution. The net game of the winners was steady and rapid, but the poor lob of both Halls was the main weakness of their game. The challengers won the third set on improved play, but by losing the fourth and last game the match and the double championship for 1892 to the former holders, Campbell and Huntington.

Each day now sees a decrease in the number of leading candidates for the first prize. Two well-known experts left by the way today. One was ex-Champion Henry W. Slocum, Jr., who met his victor in W. A. Larned, the young expert from Cornell; the other was the entirely unexpected defeat of W. Percy Knapp, of New-York, the veteran player, by Robert D. Wrenn, of Harvard College. All the other cracks won their respective matches, and to-morrow's important contest will be between R. L. Hall and Hobart, Post and Hovey, and Chase and Smith.

The Knapp-Wrenn contest was one of the most tenaciously fought matches ever played in the country, and elapsed in record in time. Five hours and twenty minutes were consumed before a victor was reached, and at the end, as might be expected, both men were in an exhausted state, Knapp especially being in a most collapsed condition. The first set was stubbornly fought, Knapp merely bringing up the score to deuce from 5-1 in Wrenn's favor. Then began a long fight for the two games necessary to win the set, but the large number of twenty-four games were played before Knapp finally took the set at 14-12.

Set two was won in short order by Wrenn at 6-2, but the determined New-Yorker increased his lead to two sets to one by taking the third after close play. The fourth was really the decisive one. At one time Knapp only lacked two points of the match, but those two points he never got, Wrenn finally winning at 9-7. Knapp fell several times during the set from pure exhaustion. Wrenn showed his magnificent endurance by taking the fifth and last set at 6-1, thus winning the match. This result is the first surprise of the tourney, and many now regard Wrenn as the much-talked-about dark horse for first prize. Certain it is that the brilliant left-handed Harvard boy is showing great tennis. He is a fine player, and a fine person.

Men's double-championship of the United States—Oliver S. Campbell and Robert P. Huntington, Jr., holders, defeated Valentine G. Hall and Edward L. Hall, challengers, 4-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

All comers' tournament—Men's singles, first round, 1-16. F. W. Winslow beat W. P. Metcalf, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0. R. D. Wrenn beat R. P. Perry, 6-2, 4-6, 6-7, 6-1. C. R. Huntington beat R. L. Hall, 6-2, 4-6, 6-7, 6-1. R. D. Wrenn beat R. P. Perry, 6-2, 4-6, 6-7, 6-1. C. R. Huntington beat R. L. Hall, 6-2, 4-6, 6-7, 6-1.

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MINISTERS RE-ELECTED.

MR. GLADSTONE UNOPPOSED IN MIDLOTHIAN MAJORITY—HIS ECLECTIC OFFICE.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT'S INCREASED MAJORITY—HIS ECLECTIC OFFICE.

London, Aug. 24.—The election in the Midlothian division of Edinburghshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone, took place today. There was no opposition to the return of Mr. Gladstone, and the election was, therefore, a mere formality. In the general election Mr. Gladstone was opposed by Colonel Andrew Wauchope, Conservative, who succeeded in polling an extraordinarily heavy vote. The Conservatives were highly elated, and determined that if Mr. Gladstone's office they would make a still stronger statement when he stood for re-election. However, it was decided not to oppose the Prime Minister's re-election, and consequently Mr. Gladstone will again represent the division for which he has sat since 1889.

The election in the borough of Derby for a successor to the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was held today. Sir William contested the borough in the Liberal interest, while his opponent was the well-known Farmer Atkinson, who is a Conservative. Mr. Atkinson's candidature as a Liberal was a member of the House of Commons for Boston, was the subject of much comment. The Liberals were highly elated, and determined that if Mr. Gladstone's office they would make a still stronger statement when he stood for re-election. However, it was decided not to oppose the Prime Minister's re-election, and consequently Mr. Gladstone will again represent the division for which he has sat since 1889.

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THE LABOURERE CONTROVERSY.

MR. GLADSTONE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS EXCLUSION—COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

London, Aug. 24.—The Associated Press representative here learns that Mr. Gladstone has sent a letter to Mr. Labouchere saying that he alone is responsible for not presenting Mr. Labouchere's name to the Queen, and that his reason for not appointing Mr. Labouchere in his office is that his public character or services.

The "Star" says: "Mr. Labouchere's correspondence with Mr. Gladstone is a subject of much interest. A positive statement concerning Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from the Cabinet can only come from Mr. Gladstone or the Queen."

The "Chronicle" says: "Mr. Labouchere's pungent, caustic criticism of the new Ministry is having considerable constitutional importance. Perhaps it is better that Mr. Labouchere is not an administrator, but a Radical intrinsically, applying good and equitable railway to a Government that is obviously tempted to go too slow."

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JUDGE BLODGETT'S SUCCESSOR.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM E. MASON SAID TO BE THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE.

Chicago, Aug. 24 (Special).—It is announced here that ex-Congressman William E. Blodgett, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, has been selected by the President to succeed Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The President's selection of Mr. Blodgett is a surprise to many, as he is not a prominent name in the legal world.

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